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PRESIDENT OF UNITED STATES: KEEP PHILIPPINES FOREVER!

Without Declaring This Outright, Mr. McKinley Intimates That This Must Be Our Future Policy.

President McKinley, speaking at a banquet of the Home Market Club in Boston last night, said that destiny had brought us the Philippines, and strongly intimated, without saying so directly, that it was our duty to them and to ourselves to keep them for all time.

Boston, Feb. 16.—Boston's reception to President McKinley and his official family was of the heartiest possible sort. When President Washington visited Boston, Governor John Hancock declined to call upon him, insisting that he as the Governor of a sovereign State should be the one to receive homage; today, on the contrary, the suave Governor Wolcott was at the station with the other and lesser dignitaries to meet the national chief executive. Fully 1,000 persons thronged the train house when the special pulled in at 10 o'clock, and the roar of cheers began then and continued outside drowned the official formalities.

The crowds outside the station occupied every inch of the streets outside the space roped off. The thoroughfares leading into Dewey square were densely packed with drags and vehicles of every description, upon which were packed men, women and children, and every window from which the station could be seen with a spyglass was open and had its occupant.

During the parade from the station to the hotel the utmost enthusiasm was displayed.

"What's the matter with McKinley?" "He's all right!"

This was shouted from one end to the other of the line of march.

A Tumult of Cheering.

A tumult of cheering and handclapping that was thrown back and forth from the crowds in the street to the jammed windows and densely populated rooftops of the new Masonic Building, announced the President's arrival at the Hotel Watrous.

The carriage drove through a long line of waving hats and handkerchiefs, the President uncovers and bows right and left. The carriage drove up to the Tremont street entrance, where a carpet was spread, a double file of cadets ranged on either side. The President and Governor Wolcott entered the hotel, followed by the Mayor and Mr. Plunket and the rest of the party.

Within there was much handclapping and waving of feminine handkerchiefs. Smartly dressed women made up the greater part of the crowd. The President walked up the broad staircase to the state apartments reserved for him. The way was flanked by cadets, who presented arms as the party passed.

The President rested until 2 o'clock. Meanwhile, cards by the basketful were being left at the office desk. A delegation from the Legislature, the foreign consuls in Boston, and about twenty-one headless youths, members of the local chapters of Sigma Alpha Epsilon, the college fraternity to which the President belongs, were received after 2, and at 4 the President and his party were escorted by the cavalry and the mounted police to the biggest thing of its kind ever given in Boston—was to be served.

The hour for the banquet was 6 o'clock, and the interesting time was spent in receiving the members of the Home Market Club, under whose auspices the affair was held. The banquet hall was filled with seats for 1,900 persons.

Died in His Seat at the Banquet. A cloud fell over the banquet hall, as a portion of it, when Frank E. Taft, a shoe manufacturer, of Worcester County, sank forward in his chair and died.

Mr. Taft's seat was near the head of one of the long tables on the platform. The speaking had not begun, and the hall was noisy with the hum of conversation. So only those in the immediate neighborhood knew what had happened, and the removal of his body created no commotion. Apoplexy was the cause of death. Those who saw it recalled the death of Secretary Windom at a Board of Trade banquet at Delmonico's in New York in 1881.

Numerable flags and portraits adorned the great hall. The doral decorations were ample and except for the President's table insisted solely of palms, evergreens and tapers of holly.

Old Glory the Only Flag.

In the reception hall there was a bower of palms. No flag save that of the United States was to be seen. The doral exhibition on the President's table consisted of over roses, both red and white, in baskets of violets.

Over the stage, at the north side of the room, portraits of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley were side by side. Underneath the three huge crayons and extending the whole length appeared the words "The President's Speech." In letters one foot high, and under this, in smaller letters, "Of a nation," "Of a race" and "Of an empire."

At the extreme left of the stage was a pedestal commemorative of the battle of 1891, and on the right a painting of Dewey's victory at Manila. Over the south balcony were crayons of Governor Andrew and Governor Wolcott.

The President's Speech. After referring in a general way to the duty of the country to solve the problems which the war has left, the President said: "The Philippines, the Cuba and Porto Rico, were entrusted to our hands by the war, and to that great trust, under the protection of God and in the name of human progress and civilization, we are committed. It is a trust we have not sought; The American people will not flinch. The American people will hold up the hands of their servants at home to whom they commit its execution, while Dewey and Oles and the brave men whom they command will have the support of the country in upholding our flag where it now floats, the symbol and assurance of liberty and justice.

"What nation was ever able to write a separate memorandum of the war upon which it was entering, much less decree in advance the scope of its results? Congress decreed war, but a higher power decreed its bounds and fixed its relations and



Scenes of the President's Reception at Boston. He spoke at a banquet of the Home Market Club last night, given in Mechanics' Hall, which was decorated with American flags and portraits of Washington, Lincoln and McKinley.

responsibilities. The President can direct the movements of soldiers on the field and fleet upon the sea, but he cannot foresee the close of such movements or prescribe their limits. He cannot anticipate or avoid the consequences, but he must meet them. No accurate map of nations engaged in war can be traced until the war is over, nor can the measure of responsibility be fixed till the last gun is fired and the verdict embodied in the stipulations of peace.

Never Give Them Back to Spain. "We hear no complaint of the relations created by the war between this Government and the islands of Cuba and Porto Rico. There are some, however, who regard the Philippines as in a different relation; but whatever variety of views there may be on this phase of the question, there is universal agreement that the Philippines shall not be turned back to Spain. No true American consents to that.

"Even if unwilling to accept them ourselves, it would have been a week of daily duty to require Spain to transfer them to some other power or powers, and thus shift our own responsibility. Even if we had had, as we did not have, the power to compel such a transfer, it could not have been made without the most serious international complications.

And yet had we refused to accept the result of them we should have had no power over them, even for their own good. We could not discharge the responsibilities upon us until these islands became ours, either by conquest or treaty. There was but one alternative, and that was to Spain or the United States in Philippines. The other suggestion—First, that they should be tossed into the arena of contention for the strife of nations; or, second, be left to the anarchy and chaos of no protection at all—were too shameful to be considered.

"The treaty gave them to the United States. Could we have refused less and done our duty? Could we after freeing the Philippines from the domination of Spain, have left them without government and without power to protect life or property, or to perform the international obligations essential to an independent state? Could we have left them in a state of anarchy and justified ourselves in our own consciences or before the tribunal of mankind? Could we have done that in the sight of God and man?

Only Their Own Good.

"Our concern was not for territory or trade or empire, but for the people whose interests and destiny, without our will, had been put in our hands. It was with this feeling that from the first day to the last not one word or line went from the Executive in Washington to our military and naval commanders at Manila or to our Peace Commissioners at Paris that did not put as the sole purpose to be kept in mind, first, after the success of our arms and the maintenance of our own and the welfare and happiness and the rights of the inhabitants of the Philippine Islands.

"Did we need their consent to perform a great act for humanity? We had it in every aspiration of their minds, in every hope of their hearts. Was it necessary to ask their consent to capture Manila, the capital of their islands? Did we ask their consent to liberate them from Spanish sovereignty, or to enter Manila Bay and destroy the Spanish sea power there? We did not ask these; we were obeying a high moral obligation which rested on us, and we were doing our duty by them with the consent of our own consciences, and with the approval of civilization.

PRESIDENT OF FRANCE DEAD; PARIS IS ON THE EDGE OF A CRISIS.

President Faure Died Suddenly Last Night of Apoplexy in the Elysee.

Stricken While at Work, He Called to His Secretary, M. Le Gall, for Assistance.

Medical Aid Was of No Avail and in Three Hours He Passed Away from Earth.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1899, by New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Paris, Feb. 16.—President Faure died suddenly at 10 o'clock to-night, in the Elysee, from the effects of a stroke of apoplexy. He had been ill only three hours. When the end came he was surrounded by the members of his family, his secretaries and Premier Dupuy.

The sudden death of President Faure was as much a shock to the intimate friends of the President as it was to the public at large. To all appearances he was a man in robust health, and the strains of the past year of political unrest and excitement through which he had gone did not seem to have had any effect upon him.

But the President had long known that his heart was weak. At times he has felt the pain and effects of extra exertion. Still, he did not think his weakness was serious, and often referred proudly to his physique and the fine foundation of health he had laid in his earlier years of labor.

The President sat at his desk in his study this afternoon working diligently on official business that was piled up before him. In an adjoining room his personal secretary, M. Le Gall, was equally busy. The President was intent upon finishing up as much work as possible before the dinner hour—7 o'clock—when he expected to join his wife and daughter, Mlle. Lucie Faure, who were then dressing before descending to the dining room.

Suddenly the door of the President's study opened and M. Le Gall saw his chief standing weakly in the entry holding fast to the knob to support himself. "Le Gall," exclaimed the President, "I do not feel well. Come to me."

Then the President almost fell to the



M. Faure, from His Latest Photograph.

floor. Le Gall rushed to his assistance and helped him to a small sofa which was in the study.

The secretary immediately summoned General Bédouin, chief of the President's household, and Dr. Humbert, who chanced to be in the Elysee.

Some Hope at First. President Faure's condition did not appear at first to be dangerous, but Dr. Humbert soon saw that he had a very serious case upon his hands. Mme. Faure and Mlle. Lucie were quickly summoned to the study. The President cheerfully assured them that his illness was nothing and that he would soon be all right. "But it was only too evident to those in the room that he was suffering great pain."

Dr. Laune-Longue and Dr. Chénier were sent for and a message was dispatched to M. Dupuy, the Premier. All three arrived before 7 o'clock. The assurances of the President at first quieted the fears of his family, and the physicians concealed from them the true state of affairs, hoping there would soon be a change for the better. But at 8 o'clock Mme. Faure was told that her husband's leave on life was very short. Then followed a scene that wrung the hearts of those about the dying man's bedside.

The President still lay upon the sofa in the study. Mme. Faure threw herself upon her knees at one side, and Mlle. Lucie Faure knelt beside him. Both women were almost overcome by their grief. The physicians did everything possible to restore strength to the dying man, but he was losing consciousness fast. Soon after 8 o'clock he failed to recognize those about him and sank into unconsciousness—during which death came at the stroke of 10.

Mme. Faure and her daughter were carried from the room to their own apartments, where they were given every attention by kind and sympathetic friends. Both women are almost dead from the shock and their grief. The first announcement of the President's death was made known to the public by the lowering of the flag over the Elysee to half-mast. M. Dupuy communicated the news to the President of the Senate, M. Loubet; to M. Paul Deschanel, President of the Chamber of Deputies, and to other high officials. The following dispatch was sent to all prefects and sub-prefects throughout France:

I have the sad task to announce to you the death of the President, which occurred at 10 o'clock this evening as the result of an apoplectic stroke. Kindly take the necessary measures to inform the people immediately of the loss that has fallen upon the Republic. The Government counts upon your active vigilance at this painful moment. DUPUY.

Further notice was sent to the prefects not to leave their posts and directed that all those who are absent return immediately. Premotion of Trouble. M. Le Gall said this evening that the President had spent the day as usual and had betrayed no special signs of impending illness. He had, however, on the previous evening told his chief of studies that he would ride on horseback at 7 o'clock this morning, but on arising at 6 o'clock he changed his mind and decided not to ride. To M. Le Gall he said:

"I do not feel ill, but I prefer to abstain from fatiguing exercise to-day." Last evening the President dined with his family and retired at 10 o'clock. He worked busily all day in his study preparing papers for a meeting of the Ministerial Council at 9 a. m. At the meeting he was cheerful and apparently well. He remained

Death of the President Leaves France on the Verge of a Perilous Political Crisis.

Paul Deschanel and Cassaignac Regarded as Likely to Succeed to Presidency.

But Bonapartists and Royalists May Seize the Opportunity to Push Their Claims.

Special Cable to the Journal. (Copyright, 1899, by New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Paris, Feb. 16.—What effect the death of President Faure will have upon the troubled political situation of France is problematical. The tragedy has come so suddenly and so unexpectedly in the midst of the Dreyfus agitation that no political leader or prophet can to-night predict what the outcome will be.

The lateness of the hour prevented Paris to-night from being thoroughly stirred by the news of the President's death. At midnight crowds were gathering in front of the Elysee and on the Boulevards. The emotions of public grief in its first stages overbore all other thoughts in the minds of Parisians. To-morrow it may be different.

The Ministers of the Government lost no time in taking all precautions to prevent



President Faure at His Desk in the Room Where He Died.

Indoors all day. He lunched with his family and sat most of the afternoon in an easy chair by his desk before the fire. Journal Gives Washington the News.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The first news of the death of President Faure was conveyed by the Journal to the French Embassy, to Dr. Von Holleben, German Ambassador, and to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador. These gentlemen expressed their appreciation of the courtesy, but could only discern the matter after the reception of official advices which had not yet been forwarded.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, is in France and will sail for America on Saturday. His representatives here are M. Eugene Thiebaud, Charge d'Affaires, and M. Jules Bonfroy, Chancellor of the Embassy. The statement was made for the Embassy that the representatives of the French Republic here are profoundly affected by the news. The Embassy does not expect the official announcement of the event until to-morrow.

One of the diplomats said to-night that there was very little fear that the Bonapartists would attempt to benefit by the short time which would elapse before a successor to M. Faure could be chosen. M. Deschanel, who is regarded as a strong candidate for the Presidency, was well known in Washington. He was a guest at the French Embassy during the ambassadorship of M. D'Almeida. He remained here for four weeks and was feted extensively. Among the notable events was a dinner given in his honor by Secretary of State Blaine. M. Deschanel was at that time only a member of the Chamber of Deputies, but a rising political figure.

McKinley Will Cable Condolences. Boston, Feb. 16.—The President and members of the Cabinet retired immediately after their return from the banquet. President McKinley, when the Journal correspondent informed him of President Faure's death, said that President McKinley would probably cable his condolences. Some of the Cabinet ministers would see a

any manner of unpleasant demonstrations. There was no need for extra troops or guards in the streets of Paris nor anywhere throughout France, but all officials were cautioned to be vigilant.

It is the general belief that excitement over the Dreyfus affair hastened the death of President Faure. No man in France has been more absorbed by it or had a heavier load to carry than he. It has required all his best thought and hardest work to carry the country through the many crises, political and otherwise, which this affair has caused. The strain has had its effect upon the Chief Magistrate, and to a few of his intimates it has confessed that he has found the burden almost intolerably heavy and wearisome upon his strength.

All the Ministers of the Cabinet, General Zurlinden, the Military Governor of Paris; the Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honor, the Prefect of the Seine and the Presidents of the two Chambers are reported to the Elysee upon receipt of the news of the President's death. There they met the Premier, M. Dupuy.

Although many persons sought admittance to the palace, none save the few of Belais mentioned was allowed to go in. Outside the crowds of people remained nearly all night watching the doors and recognizing the personages that came and went. Gradually, as the shock of grief wore away, there began animated discussions in the boulevard groups and the cafe-crowds at the political effect of this disaster that has come upon France, and who shall, how so many ministries have fallen, successfully lead the country.

M. Paul Deschanel, the rising President of the Chamber of Deputies, seems to be regarded as the probable successor to the Presidency. M. Cassaignac is also regarded by many as a possible successor. M. Brisson, who was the leading opponent of President Faure at the time of his election, is not considered a possible successor now, as the fall of the Brisson Ministry last

Mme. Faure and Her Daughter, Mlle. Lucie Faure.